

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the University of Dublin.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate of the College of the Lying-in Hospital of Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medicine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed to practice as a General Medical Practitioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Colonies wherever situated.
Will be found (unless when absent on professional business.)

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. (f-39)

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. (f-1)

TO WAGON MAKERS.

ALL the Lumber for a Lumber Wagon, Sawed for FIVE SHILLINGS.
JOSHUA JAMES & CO.
Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1855. (f-51)

F. W. BATHRIK,

TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Pianos tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. RESIDENCE—House of Mr. Brodie. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. (f-31)

A. BOULTBEE,

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Office, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

T. BOTSFORD,

SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door South of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. (f-31)

R. MOORE,

SOLICITOR, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., OFFICE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, Toronto.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854. (f-31)

JOHN R. JONES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. (f-31)

J. SAXTON,

WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,

ECLECTIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. (f-9)

MANSION HOUSE,

MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mearns. All kinds of Sheds and Stabling and first-rate accommodation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. (f-1)

F. F. Passmore, P. L. S.

OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing.
Holland Landing, July 19, 1855. (f-14)

ANGUS M'INTOSH,

ACCOUNTANT, Broker, Conveyancer, General Commission, Land, and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, C. W.
Holland Landing, C. W. (f-16)

NORTH RICHARDSON,

CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Office—Old Stand, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. (f-1)

A. M. HALL,

RESPECTFULLY announces that in addition to his Confectionery he has fitted up an Oyster Saloon for the accommodation of Ladies as well as Gentlemen.
Fresh Oysters kept constantly on hand.
Newmarket, Oct. 11, 1855. (f-38)

Mansion House, Sharon,

KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately refitted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good sheds and stabling.
Sharon, June 11, 1855. (f-19)

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the
NEW ERA OFFICE
Newmarket, November 29th, 1855. (f-35)

New Pottery.

PROSPECT Street Newmarket, opposite the Methodist Chapel. Now on hand at the above Pottery, any quantity of Stone Fire Bricks for partitions together with every description of Pottery. For Sale cheap.
Newmarket, Oct. 16, 1855. (f-37)

John T. Stokes,

ARCHITECT and Builder, Sharon, Canada West.
Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. (f-51)

Robert Cooke,

BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and Vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a Builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.
Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. (f-1)

Literature.

Influence of a Good Newspaper, OR, WHAT FARMER C. ACCOMPLISHED BY STOPPING HIS SUBSCRIPTION.

CHAPTER I.

"Turn to the press—its teeming sheets survey,
Big with wonder of each passing day;
Births, deaths and weddings, forgeries, fires and wrecks;
Harrangues and baitours, brawls and broken necks."

It was a happy evening in the farm-house of Farmer C. John the youngest son had returned from the village and as he peered the house, varied a copy of the *New Era* high above his head, to indicate that the mail was punctual, and had brought the ever welcome weekly message, which John, Farmer C. had been so long waiting for. "Now that the paper has come," he said to his mother and sister, "I have to prepare supper, but we may have a long evening to enjoy the news."

The son did not need further urging, and in a few minutes the family were seated around the supper table, despatching the meal with more haste than good health warranted.

"Did you look into the paper John?" asked the father after he had taken a sip of tea.
"Yes sir, I read the telegraph news."
"Well what was in it? Let us hear."
"It contains important news from the Crimea," answered the intelligent lad. "After a hard struggle, the Allies have succeeded in taking Sebastopol."

"Have taken Sebastopol?" exclaimed half a dozen.
"Yes sir," continued John, "but at a great sacrifice of life. Thousands were killed in the assault."

"Is it possible," remarked the old gentleman, "Well, I must acknowledge that the news startled me. The Russians have so long baffled every attempt of the Allies to gain entrance into the city, that I had made up my mind that the French and English must retreat in shame from the Crimea."

"I thought differently father," said Washington, the eldest son. "In last number of the paper, the editor commented upon the affairs in the Crimea, and showed conclusively, that with good Generalship, Sebastopol must fall before the approach of another winter. I formed my opinion from the facts he presented."

"What a terrible destruction of life!" exclaimed Mrs. L. "It makes the heart shudder to think of the thousands of widowed and rendered fatherless by this one battle alone. And how many poor husbands and sons, among the wounded, are now suffering more than death in the dreary and badly managed military hospitals of the vicinity, with no mother to administer to their wants, or sister to cheer them in their affliction."

"But thank heaven," remarked Sara, the eldest daughter, "they have a heroic Miss Nightingale to soothe their sufferings."

"Bad enough! bad enough!" exclaimed Farmer C. "but we will speak farther of this after supper. What is the latest commercial intelligence, John?"

"The latest steamer's news had a favorable effect on breadstuffs. In N. flour advanced four shillings on a barrel in twenty-four hours."

"Is it possible! How fortunate that our wheat is still in the barn!"
"Indeed, it is," remarked Adeline, as she gave her brother a merry glance.
"A secret?" asked the father, who was used to interpreting such glances. "You have not sold the grain Washington?"

"No, father, but I came plagued near it. While you were to the village yesterday Mr. Brown the miller came and endeavored to bargain for the grain. He offered a far-shado over the market prices and I was about closing with him when Adeline came up."

"Seemed to suspect instantly that all was not right, and persuaded me to wait until we received the newspaper to-day, but he has not done so."

"Ah! yes, I see into it," said Farmer C. "He has received the news in advance, by express, and wishes to buy on speculation. It was fortunate that Adeline thought of the paper, which by-the-by, has become almost her bible. Experience ought to have taught you, Washington, not to sell so near mail day. The *New Era* always gives us the latest intelligence, and through its information we can form an correct idea of the value of our products as most shrewd speculators. Before I became a speculator, I was a fool."

"I am sure," continued Mr. Smith, "that the paper is valuable about the house. We never fail to find in it useful recommendations relative to house-keeping. Before you became a subscriber for the paper, my dear sister, remarked to her husband, 'much as my time was employed in instructing the girls in the kitchen, now I refer them to the paper.'"

"The sweet poetry and the charming stories, which make the paper attractive to me," said Adeline, pretty casting her eyes at her father.

"Yes you little rogue," responded the sire, "your heart and your tongue are full of sentimentality. You can't talk a cow without talking to her of the latest style, or turn a corn-cake without rehearsing a poetical extract. Indeed I cannot imagine what will become of you."

"Why I tell you father, was Adeline's reply all this will result in my becoming an authoress and a contributor to the paper. I know you will love that."

"Ah you little rogue I see you are determined to distinguish yourself," said the father to his pet, "and I suppose I must let you have your own way."

"After supper the family gathered in a circle, and one being chosen for the reader, spent the news. It was a happy sight to see an entire family, united by the intelligence and love thus encircling their minds from the proudest gift of the age—the family newspaper."

CHAPTER II.
"In other men we fault can spy,
And blame the more that dims their eyes,
Each little speck and blemish find;
To our strong eyes 'tis blind."

One week after the above day, Farmer C. visited the village for the purpose of doing some matters of business, and with the intention of calling at the post office on his way, and receive the number of the paper that day due. At the post office corner he met Mr. Black, the leading attorney of the village, and after the usual salutations, Farmer C. inquired: "Has the mail arrived?"
"Oh yes," replied Attorney Black. "And has brought our paper of course."
"The *New Era*."
"Certainly. We take no other paper in this vicinity."
"You are zealous. When you see this week's number, I am inclined to think you will alter your opinion somewhat."
"Indeed! why, what's the matter?" asked Farmer C. in astonishment.
"Why the editor comes down on our candidates, and condemns our new political movement with great severity."
"Is it possible! Well I must acknowledge that I am surprised. Does he give any reason for this unaccountable step?"
"Reasons! he can give any. Knowing that many of the supporters of our movement were subscribers to his paper, it was duty, if he could not sustain us, to renounce it on the question."
"Yes, he out to have done that."
"But I think I can see through it all. The opposition to our movement, I am confident, cannot arise from honest motives."
"I suspect that myself," said Farmer C. "his feeble becoming somewhat excited."
"The truth is," continued the attorney, "the Editor has been bought. That is the conclusion we have all come to, and we have determined to apply our only remedy—to stop our subscriptions forthwith."
"That is right," responded the farmer; "we must not sustain a newspaper that will not support our principles."
"Then you will unite with me?"
"Certainly. I authorize you to stop my paper immediately. I will not touch it again."
"Good for you. I was certain that would be your decision, and now I am confident that by the next mail we can send Mr. Editor a document that will make him stare. I hope that every subscriber at this post office will stop his subscription."
"So do I. But then we will have some difficulty in procuring them all to consent to it. It is such a good newspaper that—"
"I could never see anything so extraordinary good about it," interrupted the lawyer. "It may suit women and children, but it never was a paper for a man of business."
"I differ with you there neighbor Black," responded the farmer. "I have never yet seen a newspaper like it. It has exerted a most beneficial influence in my family, uniting most firmly the happy ties of the domestic circle, and saving me in the management of my affairs hundreds of dollars. Indeed, I do not know how I can get along without it now."

"You are disposed then to relent, and still lend your money and influence to the support of a newspaper, which opposes your candidate for office?"
"No, you are mistaken neighbor Black. While I declare that the paper is invaluable to me, I am determined to stop my subscription. I have authorized you to act for me, and can do so without further parley."
"The course of the editor seems to me an outrage and we must bring him to his senses by withholding our support. Without patronage he can do us little harm."
"Good. Good I am glad to see you so independent. With a little coercion we will break the concern down in less than a month."

After some further similar conversation the two parted, both determined to do their utmost in destroying the paper. Farmer C. afterwards saw a copy, and read the atrocious article and became so excited that he declared he would not have the paper, if it was printed with gold and furnished him gratuitously. He returned home that evening in a rather crabby mood, and his feelings were still further excited by the universal regret in the family, that the paper had been stopped. Mrs. Smith became fretful. Adeline wept while the sons saddled their horse and rode to town to overcome their disappointment.

Death could not have shed a greater gloom over the family circle of Farmer C., but it only served to make the head more determined on his course.

Several months rolled away and there was great change in Farmer C.'s family. He was no longer the happy and contented man, who had been so long a contributor to the paper. He was now a man of a different stamp, and his duties on the farm.

The daughters were finding bone less attractive than formerly, now sought delight in gossiping visits to the neighbors, and were continually getting into trouble. The mother worried by the change in the habits of her children, became fretful and ill-humored.

Farmer C. himself was forced to complain that the world was running wild, and getting worse and worse every day. He had not only experienced, even in so short a time, a disagreeable change in the family, but what he called bad luck in disposing of his products. Just at the time when the prices

began to raise. He knew full well the cause of this great change, but he consoled himself with the reflection that he had vindicated his principle, by stopping his subscription to the paper, and had no doubt ruined the editor and the paper who had dared to oppose what he believed to be right. It is true that on several occasions, when in sober reflection, he partly regretted the absence of his own favorite newspaper, and might have been constrained to renew his subscription, if he had not been confident that it died for want of patronage. Not a copy of it came to this post office, and was sure that it was dead, and that he hoped to kill it.

CHAPTER III.
"Yes, 'twas a moonlight night,
The little dog gazed up,
And though he barked with dread affright,
Yet still the moon shone on."

A few more months rolled on, there was a change in Farmer C.'s household. Another crop had been gathered, but from inattention to the farm, it fell far short of the year previous. Farmer C.'s trouble increased, and time was making its sure progress upon his countenance. One evening he was sitting at the door of his farm-house, when a young man drove up in a buggy.

"Farmer C., I believe said the young man addressing him.
"That is what I am called," replied the farmer.
"I understand that you have a large quantity of potatoes on hand."

"About one thousand bushels, I believe?"
"Did you wish to sell them?"
"Well yes, if I can get a price."
"What do you ask for them?"
"I believe they are giving sixty cents a bushel down in the village, and I shouldn't take a cent less."

"Suppose I take the whole lot just as they lay?"
"You can have them a cent less."
"I'll give you fifty cents a bushel, and pay you the cash down."

"Not a cent less than sixty. I'll let them rot first."
"You are too hard. But I want the potatoes to fulfil a contract, and must have them. Shall we close the bargain at sixty?"
"Just as you please."

After the potatoes had been examined, the bargain was accordingly closed, and Farmer C. received the money and gave a receipt.

"What contract have you to fulfil?" asked the farmer of the stranger.
"Well I must acknowledge," was the reply "that I have deceived you in that respect. I had been stopping several days in the village and when the mail came to-day, I heard that potatoes had risen fifty cents a bushel in N. during the last three days."

"Fifty cents a bushel!" exclaimed Farmer C. in astonishment.
"Yes, fifty cents a bushel, still going up. I knew you had a large lot on hand, and presuming that you would not be likely to get the news soon I set out immediately. I can feature to the village and get one dollar a bushel for your potatoes without touching them. Something like a speculation farmer C. he said slapping him on the shoulder, and laughing him in the face, "but you know it is your own fault, you don't take the paper."

Leaving the farmer almost transfixed with astonishment, the young man jumped into his buggy, and was about leaving for town when Farmer C. awakened from his surprise and asked—
"Say sir what paper did you get the news in?"

"In the *New Era* to be sure."
"The *New Era*!" exclaimed the farmer in the height of astonishment, "is the paper still published?"

"Certainly it is. Why do you ask that?"
"Merely on me! I stopped my subscription a year ago, and I was sure it had killed the paper."

"Ha! ha! well you are green, and deserve to get only half price for your potatoes. The *New Era* seems to have more subscribers now than ever."

"Astounding," continued the farmer, "nobody takes it here—they all stopped their subscriptions."

"Yes, and found they could not get along without it, and gladly renewed their subscriptions again," said the young man, as he cracked his whip and drove away.

It was not many minutes before Farmer C. recovered from his astonishment. His first act was to saddle his horse, ride to town, and renew his subscription to the *New Era*. He had only to add, that now Farmer C.'s family again feels THE HAPPY INFLUENCE OF A GOOD NEWSPAPER.

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hearted little fellow, with bright laughing eyes, and into the little child circle of which he stood at the head, he never allowed dullness to enter. Henry was about five years of age, more red-tail and thoughtful than his brother, and cheerfully obedient to his parents. Frances was between the two aged about seven, and might very properly be called a handsome child. The black hair, which her kind mother was very careful with, had been let out of paper on the night in question, and it was now bagging in pretty little ringlets. Her deep blue-eyes and fair flush colored cheeks, formed a happy pleasing contrast to the raven richness of her ringlets. But what was still more lovely than these beauties was her mild and cheerful disposition, which caused all who knew her to love her.

After supper, Frances and Henry took their seats on Uncle's knee, and with their loving little arms round his neck began to plead with him to tell them a tale. These pleadings were seconded by George, who well remembered some of the amusing stories his Uncle had told them last winter. But it was now drawing towards eight, Uncle thought he had better not commence a tale to-night as it was so near the children's bedtime, so he said he would have a little talk with them, about what they had seen and done since last he was with them.

"Oh!" said George, "please Uncle, let me tell something first." Uncle consented and told George to commence and not to be too long about his narrative. George began with the 1st day in 1855, and was speaking in very great words about his appearance at a New Year's party, and had advanced as far as describing himself singing a song, when all at once he was interrupted, by little Frances, who complained that he did not mention her, and she was there and helped him sing. Uncle then spoke to George and told him that it was very wrong to leave his sister out, and it seemed as though he was thinking too much of himself, and placing himself before every one else. This spirit said his Uncle is contrary to that little verse which I used to sing at Sabbath School.

"Be to others kind and true,
As you'd have others be to you," &c.
Yes said Frances, and Henry and I know one too, and may we sing it please dear Uncle. Uncle said it would be rude to sing before George had finished, so he asked him if he would go on. But George was now rather sleepy and he said he would rather listen, to Frances and Henry singing. So they sang—
How pleasant it is to end the day,
So glad to have to rest,
But to look on the past and be able to say
That my time has been properly spent."

When this was sung, the children kissed their Mother and Father and Uncle, and went to bed with light and happy hearts.

The tale Uncle Adolphus gave the children next evening to the young readers of the "New Era" shall have another time.

ADOLPHUS.

New Advertisements.

Selling Off—R. H. Smith.
Lost—Thomas Archibald.
Farm for Sale—George Cloube.
For Sale—E. Jackson.
Boots and Shoes—Geo. Dixon.
Feeding—Wm. Meely.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, Feb. 29th, 1856.

Opening of Parliament.

The following article was prepared for last week; but owing to the crowded state of our columns in giving publicity to matter previously promised, we were compelled to leave it over.

The Speech delivered by his Excellency the Governor General, to both Houses of the Legislature, at the opening of the present Session of Parliament, is indeed a peculiar one. As an indication of the policy, (or rather the excuse for a policy,) of the Government, this document is of importance. In length it exceeds a majority of such productions; but in substance it is sufficiently meagre for even a Coalition. As we anticipated a fortnight since, no reference is made to the great leading questions of the day. True, the Legislative Council is mentioned; but as briefly as possible and in a manner showing clearly no intention on the part of Ministers to go any further than they did last session. It will be kept as bait until they can conveniently give the whole subject the go by. After boasting of former Legislation on the Clergy Reserves and Seigneurial Tenure, and congratulating themselves upon the direct chest practiced upon the public on these two subjects, and reminding the country of the very handsome manner in which they provided for themselves and their friends by Grand Trunk Railway legislation—by the Audit Bill, and the Militia Act of last session, His Excellency's Advisers seem to have turned their attention wholly to the wants of one class of the community, viz., "offenders against the public peace."

A Provincial Police, entirely under the direct control of the Executive Government, is to be organized, and a new system of Prison Discipline adopted. We hardly know whether to look upon this matter as the natural outbreathing of the benevolence of our rulers, or as threats intended to intimidate those who say hard things of men in high office. If the latter subject alone had been mentioned we would incline to the more favorable notice; but when we look at the former, and ask ourselves what necessity is there for a standing Provincial Police, we confess to some misgivings on the subject of Ministerial humanity. We have never yet learned that the safety of life and property, in Upper Canada at least, demands any further protection than is already afforded by the ordinary local authorities. In the neighborhood of public works alone, where large bodies of men are temporarily congregated, have we ever found any serious difficulty from riotous disturbances. Yet, in the time of profound internal peace and general commercial prosperity, it is proposed to fasten upon us a standing army of spies, under the name of provincial police. We say spies—and say it adverbially. Not a circumstance mentioned, or even hinted at to show the necessity for any such force. If organized as proposed under the direct control of Government, the Members of that force may, and doubtless will be employed as instruments of Executive interference with both private and public right. Distributed as they will be over the country, their occupation will call them to know every man's business—and to watch his every movement. As political spies, their power in the hands of a corrupt Government is enormous. Subject to no popular control, "their hand will be against every man's head, and every man's hand will be against them." Let this system be once fully established, and freedom of discussion as well as freedom of action will be at an end.—We ask Canadians, of all classes, whether they are prepared to submit to this?—Have we so many of the lawless and unmanageable among us that we cannot protect ourselves without employing a policeman to attend our steps, who shall, while he shakes his baton at the interfering thief, knock us on the head if we venture to speak freely for our civil rights? Shall we voluntarily give up our own liberty, lest an evil of which we are told, but which has no existence and never can have but by our consent, should come upon us? Finally, shall we, to prevent the possibility of having our lives and liberties interfered with by any class of men—who can only do so by our own neglect and supineness, employ and pay another class to do the same thing, more efficiently because systematically, and under the authority of the law?

We shall look with some anxiety to see the talked of measure for the improvement of prison discipline now in operation. In this matter we do not hesitate to say, far more can be done for the protection of the public peace than by the organization of any police force. Judges and Grand Jurors all agree in pronouncing our Gaols nurseries of crime of every sort. With the old and hardened offenders perhaps little can be done; but with the younger class of the inmates of our prisons, the case is different. If kept by themselves, something may be done for them. Whether it is intended to provide for their intellectual as well as moral instruction, we are left in doubt. The extraordinary manner in which Canadian law and liberty in behalf of education is coupled with the reformation of juvenile offenders, would seem to favor the idea.

The reference to the Clergy Reserve Act,

beyond the bid for a vote of thanks, for the "cheat and humbug" practised upon the country, both in the act itself and in its execution by the Government, seems to point to some further legislation to aid in distributing among the municipalities the surplus of the Clergy Reserve fund. A new census, it is said, will be necessary to secure a just distribution.—The last census cost the country \$240,000; a new one taken now will cost at least fifty per cent more. This looks very like an attempt to squander the little not already swallowed up by treacherous legislation and worse legislative action. Add the excess illegally paid, under the Commutation Clause, to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland to the cost of a new census, and it makes a sum very little if any short of half a million of dollars, abstracted and to be abstracted from the fund.—What will come next? One thing is certain, if Ministers have their way, very little of what is called the Municipalities fund, will find its way into the Municipalities. So much for Coalitional Legislation.

Dr. DOUGLASS LEWIS, of New York, will deliver a lecture on Homoeopathy and Hydropathy at the Christian Church, this (Friday) evening. The lecture is free and all are invited to be present.

Dr. L. has also taken rooms at Forsyth's Hotel, where he may be consulted for all forms of chronic diseases, from Saturday morning of this week, until Wednesday afternoon of next week.

Dr. Lewis was in Toronto two months last spring, and when he left the *Leader* spoke of his visit in the following words:

Dr. Lewis, the Homoeopathist.

Dr. Lewis has now been in this city two months, delivering public lectures on Homoeopathy and kindred subjects, and prescribing for crowds of invalids. We have heard many of his lectures, and enjoyed much intercourse with him in private; and although we refrained from any expression of opinion during the delivery of his lectures, we take pleasure in saying a word or two now that he is leaving the city.

Dr. Lewis is no adventurer or quack.—He previously followed the Allopathic system. His lectures are marked by a scientific accuracy and by a spirit of courtesy and dignity it is refreshing to see in one who is necessarily a medical controversialist, there is no denunciation of others, no boasting of himself. Indeed his public lectures are invaluable. It would be well if every man and woman in Canada could listen to a course of instruction upon the means of preserving health from this excellent Homoeopathic physician.

Among the many unscrupulous pretenders who have visited us from the neighboring States, it has been a matter of grateful surprise to not a few, to find a visitor such as a man as Dr. Lewis. The instruction he gives is calculated to be a great public benefit, and he ought to be welcomed by all good men wherever he goes. From many of his patients we hear expressions of gratitude; for one of his purposes, in visiting these provinces, is to treat Homoeopathically and Hydropathically, chronic or long standing diseases. It is hoped that he may visit Toronto again. Dr. Lewis is editor of the Homoeopathic, Censor of the Western College of Homoeopathic Medicine, and member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. Altogether he is well entitled to the confidence of the public generally, and to the polite attention of our brethren of the press wherever he may go.

Foreign and Colonial.

House of Assembly.

(Reported for the Globe.)

Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1856.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock. Mr. Church presented a petition from James Edwards and others of the township of Oxford, praying for the enactment of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Chapin presented a petition from the Corporation of the College of St. Anne de la Peste, praying for aid to enlarge the said College.

Mr. Merritt presented a petition from Peter Lampure and Adam Stull for pension money. Mr. Larwill presented a petition from the Municipal Council of the County of Kent, respecting a change in the payment of medical witnesses at Coroners' Inquests; also from the same, respecting the Crown, Clergy, and School Lands in that county.

Mr. Bowes presented a petition from Charles Robertson and others, members of the Board of United Separate School Trustees for the City of Toronto, praying for a change in the system of Separate Schools.

Mr. Chisholm presented the petition of the Milton Mechanics' Institute and Library Association, praying for aid.

Mr. Larwill presented a petition from the County Council of Kent, praying for the immediate sale of all Crown, Clergy, and School lands in said county, now possessed by or under the management of the Government, and also praying that certain marsh lands may be sold in blocks, subject to conditions of drainage and settlement.

Mr. Southwick presented a petition from the town of St. Thomas, County of Elgin, praying for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Smith, (Victoria,) presented a petition from the Municipal Council of Northumberland and Durham, on the subject of their proportion of the Clergy Reserve Fund.

Mr. Hankin presented a petition from Joseph Leane, of Quebec, respecting the lease of the Music Hall in that city being granted to Parliament while being occupied by the Militia.

Mr. Christie presented a petition from Horace Capron and others, of South Dumfries, respecting compensation for land used on a public highway.

During the reading of the petitions presented yesterday, on the Question of the reception of one presented by M. Dorion (Drummond) praying among other things for the recall of his Excellency Sir Edmund Head.

Sir Allan McNab said he apprehended the House had no power to recall any such petition. But as he had not had an opportunity of reading it, he hoped the hon. member would allow it to stand over till to-morrow.

Mr. Dorion (Drummond) said he had no objection.

Mr. Hartman thought an hour and a half too much. One hour, as last session, would be sufficient.

Sir Allan McNab said the hon. gentleman forgot that in Quebec the members had to travel a short distance to the House, but here they lived a mile, a mile and a half or three miles from the House. He thought the motion convulsed the countenance of all the members.

Mr. Brown suggested that something might have been added to the motion about the time when the debates should be closed. It might be provided that no new business should be taken up after a certain hour—say half-past ten or eleven o'clock.

Mr. Fortier said that that matter had been discussed, but it had been thought better not to excite discussion, by adding that to his motion. It might be made the subject of a separate resolution.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Sir Allan McNab believed that the House was now prepared to proceed to the consideration of His Excellency's speech, the amendments having been printed and distributed. He moved therefore, that the notices of motions be passed over, and the Order of the Day taken up.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Evanson, in moving the address in answer to the speech from the Throne said, that he did so as the youngest member, and because he designed at once to register himself as a member of the party. That was necessary in a constitutional country. Practical men could adopt no other course. The effect of attempting independence, was to be seen in the position now occupied by Mr. Mackenzie. That being so, he adopted frankly the policy of the present Ministry—policy at once conservative and liberal. He would not risk the future of his country by going too fast.

Mr. Conger said, that the question of Clergy Reserves had been for years a vexed question, and had done much to retard the improvement of the country. He looked, therefore, upon its settlement at this time as a great boon to the country. (Cries of hear, hear.) although that settlement might not be to the satisfaction of every man in the community. (Cries of no, no and hear, hear.) He was happy to find that a large amount of revenue was recommended to be appropriated for the purpose of general improvement, and he congratulated this House on the establishment of efficient police, as he thought in necessary that the civil authority should be strengthened, and he knew no other way in which it could be done than through such an establishment as was recommended by the address. It was a matter of the greatest importance that they should proceed with the business of the country, and he could see nothing to be gained by endeavoring to retard the improvement of the country, and he hoped therefore that the address will be adopted by the majority of the House. With these few remarks he begged leave to second the address.

Mr. Dorion said he came here to legislate on the important subjects which had agitated the country; but not being satisfied with the address and answer, he felt himself compelled to move the amendments, which he would now read. He would move—

That the following words be added to the first paragraph: "But this House would be wanting in its duty, if it failed to express its deep regret at learning that His Excellency has not been advised to recommend to the consideration of this House any measures relating to the important subject of General Education, especially in the Eastern section of the Province; nor to certain important branches of the trade and commerce of the Province which are now in a very depressed state; nor to the subject of those internal improvements which are absolutely requisite to give additional facilities for the transit of produce of the West to the Ocean. And this House feels bound to declare that the absence of all reference to those subjects will be considered by the People of this Province as an abandonment by His Excellency's advisers of what they consider measures of paramount importance."

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Hon. Mr. Merritt rose to support the amendment. He remarked that after the able manner in which his learned friend had explained the object of the amendment he had very little to add. He expressed his regret at the delay of their answer to His Excellency's address. Every member ought to be prepared on the current points of the day. Two opportunities are offered us to discuss the general affairs of the province, the one is on the reception of the Governor's address at the opening of the session, and the other at its close, when the public accounts are sent in. We are called upon to answer and give our sanction to everything before we have the least knowledge of the public accounts, the receipts, expenditures and other financial matters of the country. And if we complain, it ends in a futile complaint. Why not turn out the present incumbents? But who shall we put in? Others who will pursue a similar course. (Hear, hear.) The present system is a nullity. What is the remedy? Nothing less than a change in our constitution. This will restrain the Government in its expenditure and make it a subject to the will of the people. The Government should be deprived of the power to get us into debt.

Hon. Mr. Robinson remarked that he had listened to see the connection of the hon. gentleman's remarks with the amendment. He complained of the system education as defective. But the gentleman should be reminded that the Normal School Law is now in force in Lower Canada. Why is it not carried into effect? The speaker said he could not say. He alluded to the current disturbances through the Province, and cited the riot at St. Catharines as a proof of the inefficiency of the constabulary. He hoped that the matters contained in the address would receive the serious attention of the House.

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THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Sir Allan McNab believed that the House was now prepared to proceed to the consideration of His Excellency's speech, the amendments having been printed and distributed. He moved therefore, that the notices of motions be passed over, and the Order of the Day taken up.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Evanson, in moving the address in answer to the speech from the Throne said, that he did so as the youngest member, and because he designed at once to register himself as a member of the party. That was necessary in a constitutional country. Practical men could adopt no other course. The effect of attempting independence, was to be seen in the position now occupied by Mr. Mackenzie. That being so, he adopted frankly the policy of the present Ministry—policy at once conservative and liberal. He would not risk the future of his country by going too fast.

Mr. Conger said, that the question of Clergy Reserves had been for years a vexed question, and had done much to retard the improvement of the country. He looked, therefore, upon its settlement at this time as a great boon to the country. (Cries of hear, hear.) although that settlement might not be to the satisfaction of every man in the community. (Cries of no, no and hear, hear.) He was happy to find that a large amount of revenue was recommended to be appropriated for the purpose of general improvement, and he congratulated this House on the establishment of efficient police, as he thought in necessary that the civil authority should be strengthened, and he knew no other way in which it could be done than through such an establishment as was recommended by the address. It was a matter of the greatest importance that they should proceed with the business of the country, and he could see nothing to be gained by endeavoring to retard the improvement of the country, and he hoped therefore that the address will be adopted by the majority of the House. With these few remarks he begged leave to second the address.

